FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1847. [NO. 1587.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WM. H. HAIGH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office on Bow street, between Baptist Church and Eccles's Bridge.

ATTENDS the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Robeson, and Sampson, and the Superior Courts of Richmond.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, that the State Docket, for the trial of ordinary misdemeanors, will be taken up on Monday the first day of the next term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, and the [illegible] Monday of said Court.

Defendants in State cases, as well as Witnesses, [illegible] under recognizance or otherwise, will [illegible] attend our said Court at the time designated, instead of Thursday as heretofore.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1847. 86tf

JUST RECEIVED.

300 GALLONS pure Winter Sperm Lamp Oil.
[illegible] New York City made Lard Oil.
[illegible] Tanners' Oil.
—ALSO—
[illegible] LIME. [illegible]
For sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

5000 LBS. superior Grayson Butter, in 5 tins from 25 to 100 pounds. [illegible]
COOK & POWELL.
Oct. 25. 86-2w

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to
A. W. STEEL.
Oct. 27, 1847. 86tf

JAMES DODD

HAS just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a selection of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, & BONNETS, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Subscriber will sell these Goods as low as can be obtained in the market, for Cash or Produce.

JAMES DODD.
Oct. 23, 1847. 86-2w

BOARDING.

JAMES DODD [illegible]

[illegible]

Oct. 16, 1847. 86-6w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
October 18th, 1847.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Wednesday the 3d day of November.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Ready-made CLOTHING,
AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, 16th November, at candle light, a large assortment of
Overcoats, Sack Coats, Dress and Frock Coats,
Pants and Vests, in great variety.
[illegible] of the best materials.
WILKINGS, Auct'r.
Oct. 27. 86-2w

TON TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the large Timber on his Mcrtag [illegible] land, on the West side of Big Rockfish, two miles below Davis's Bridge, and from one to three miles from said Creek,—supposed to be three or four thousand [illegible] as any in the county of Robeson. I shall be in Fayetteville on the 16th and 17th of Nov'r next, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court. Any person wishing to [illegible] can avail himself of that opportunity.—The Timber will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

JOHN C. GRAHAM.
Oct. 23. 2w

FOR RENT.
The Hanover House,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE Subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a [illegible] brick building, about 4 or 5 years [illegible] and always command a large share of [illegible] patronage. The Subscriber is desirous of getting a *competent* man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable *to him.* For [illegible] apply to the Subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID FULTON.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-3w

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 29, 1847. 86-3m

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of Anson County Court, I will sell at Auction, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, at the late residence of Benjamin D. Kirby, dec'd,

Ten Valuable Negroes,

consisting of men, women, and children.
Also, a quantity of COTTON, CORN, &c. &c.
A credit of six months will be given.
WILLIAM KIRBY, Adm'r.
Anson county, N. C., Oct. 15, 1847. 86

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, in November last, 1846, a negro man named ALFORD, of dark or dark brown complexion, about 6 feet high, 35 years of age, athletic and of plausible manners; said slave was seen at Greensborough, North Carolina, and his aim may be to go to a free State. I will give $25 for his delivery at any jail in any of the States; and $50 if delivered at Winnsborough, S. C.

ELIZABETH KINCAID,
Near Winnsborough, S. C.
Oct. 13, 1847. [Ch. Cour.] 86-4w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO MULES strayed, or were stolen from my wagon, in Sampson county, near Robert Williams's, on last Friday night, 15th inst. One of them is a horse mule, dark bay; the other a sorrel mare. Both of them are large good conditioned mules.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.
CARR HARGROVE.
Oct. 21, 1847. 86tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES!!!

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$35,000
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 73, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 13, 1847.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,000, 1 of 3,870, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto do 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto do 25 Quarters 32 50

$10,000!
2 Prizes of $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 75, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 20, 1847.
CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 3,600, 10 Prizes of 10,000, 40 of 500 &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto do 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto do 25 Quarters, 32 50

MAMMOTH LOTTERY FOR NOV. 27, 1847.
Capital Prize 75,000 Dollars!
$25,000! $15,000!
100 Prizes of $1,000, am'g to $100,000,
237 do of 500, " " 118,500,
AND
14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class T, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, November 27, 1847.
Under the superintendence of Commissioners.
J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 splendid Capital of $75,000, 1 splendid Prize of $25,000, 1 Prize of 15,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 Prize of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 15 of 1,500, 100 of 1,000, 237 of 500, 64 of 200, 64 of 150, 64 of 100, 128 of 60, 5,504 of 40, 28,224 of 20, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $240 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 60 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-6pd

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
East's Reports, 8 vols.,
English Common Law Reports, vol. 51,
Index to ditto,
English Chancery Reports, vol. 19,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' DRESS GOODS.
New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Laines,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.
W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS,
For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, for Shirtings; heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, extra sizes; and all other kinds of common Shoes; Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps. — FOR NEGROES.

—ALSO—
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting; plain and printed Baizes, for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Fall and Winter Supply.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON

[illegible] Shoe Store, Hay street, [illegible] a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Servants' [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible]

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan [illegible]

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN [illegible]

A [illegible]

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1847. 86tf

10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED.
[illegible]
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 19, 1847.

LIME.
100 CASKS [illegible]
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3w

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for [illegible] Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c. and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds, [illegible] ment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, [illegible] lips, and [illegible]
—ALSO—
150 [illegible] assorted.
[illegible]
Orders executed for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses BOOTS and SHOES.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Alexander McArthur, Neill McArthur, Aldridge McBryde and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Negro for division.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Alexander to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Cumberland county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and 72d of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.
85

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Neill McArthur, Alexander McArthur, Aldridge McBryde and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December 1847, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, Anno Domini 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.
85

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83 tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE TWELFTH TERM of this School will commence on the 16th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*
For board and English Tuition, per Term of Five Months, $100 00
For Tuition in French, 10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar, 25 00
With $3 00 for the use of Piano or Organ.
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument, 40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in water Colors, 10 00
Oil Colors, 15 00
Pens and Ink, 75

N. B.—To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Winter, consists of a dark blue Dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for School-girls, as their wardrobes furnish. Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to do so, only under special guardianship.
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1847. 83

Trinity School,
EIGHT MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter,
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THE Second Term of this School will commence on the 16th day of November.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*
For Board and Tuition in a course of [illegible] [illegible] Class in [illegible] $87 50.

[illegible]

Sept. 25, 1847. 83

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store [illegible] occupied by Hall & Johnson, where [illegible]

HALL & HALL.
Oct. [illegible] 1847.

[illegible]
JOHN H. HALL.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of November, 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for Students [illegible] and Clinical instruction [illegible]

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House, to which Students are admitted free of expense. In these institutions the Student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South and witnessing very many surgical operations.

The attendance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and also to acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges.—Matriculation ticket $5—Tickets of Professors total $105—Ticket of the Demonstrator required to be taken once by candidates for graduation, $10—Diploma fee $25.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
August 27. 82-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Allen McCaskill and others, *against* John McCaskill and Alex'r McLauchlin.

IT appearing on the affidavit of the Complainants, that John McCaskill is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that John McCaskill do make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Complainant's Bill will be taken as confessed, and the same set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
82-6t

NANKIN TEA COMPANY.

A GOOD assortment of their TEAS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

JUST received by COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to emigrate to the West, offers for sale the Tract of LAND on which he resides, containing about 600 acres, and another Tract about 2½ miles distant, containing 300 acres. They are situated on Brown Marsh, in Bladen County, are mostly Pine Lands, well timbered, and tolerably well adapted for the cultivation of Corn. There is a good Mill Site on the premises; and a Dwelling House and the necessary Out Houses. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply by letter addressed to me at Elizabeth Town, or personally on the premises.
NEILL KELLY.
Bladen county, Oct 9, 1847 84 6wpd

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Drugs and Medicines, Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Bonnets, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash at the lowest market prices, are offered at Wholesale and Retail at very low prices, for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

DENTISTRY.
J. N. BAIRD,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

CAN be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums,

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recision of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.
October 2, 1847. 84tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out-buildings in order.
W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

MOORE'S HOTEL for Sale.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment wishing to retire from public life, now offers it for sale. The location is well known, and would be a good investment for a person qualified for the business. To an approved purchaser the terms will be made very liberal, and possession given immediately. Application may be made on the premises, or by letter post-paid to John A. Moore. The Hotel is still open for the accommodation of the public as usual.
DAVID MOORE.
Cheraw, Oct. 5 84-4w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Sept. 22. 84tf

NEW GOODS.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

HAS received from New York, CLOTH and CASSIMERE of the best quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.
—ALSO, ON HAND.—
Some READY-MADE CLOTHING, (of his own manufacture,) handsomely finished, that will be sold cheap.
Oct. 18, 1847. 85-4w

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

VALUABLE RIVER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all or any part of that valuable Tract of River Land on which he resides, about 2½ miles from town, containing 600 acres, with a good Grist Mill and Fishery. Persons wishing to look at the lands can do so at any time by calling on the Subscriber.
Terms liberal.
GEO. HOLMES.
Cumberland Co., Oct. 18, 1847. 85-3w

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of



CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 11, 1847 84tf

Miss BINGHAM will resume her School the 11th October.
Oct. 2. 83-6w

WILLOW WARE.

CRADLES, Wagons and Baskets, for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85-4w

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by
E. J. HALE.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics
" New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
" New Medical Student.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Widwifery.
Paine's Institutes of Medicine.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by
Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

SONG FOR THE SEASON.—BY ELIZA COOK.

FROM THE LONDON WEEKLY DISPATCH.

Look out, look out, there are shadows about!
The forest is donning its doublet of brown,
The willow tree sways with a gloomier flout,
Like a beautiful face with a gathering frown!
'Tis true, we all know that Summer must go,
That the swallow will never stay long in our eaves;
Yet we'd rather be watching the wild rose blow,
Than be counting the colors of Autumn's leaves!

Look high, look high, there's the lace-winged fly,
Thinking he's king of a fairy realm,
As he swings with delight on the gossamer tie
That is linked 'mid the boughs of the sun-tipped elm!
Alas! poor thing, the first rustle will bring
The pillars of dust where your pleasure clue weaves,
And many a spirit, like thine, will cling
To hopes that depend upon Autumn leaves!

Look low, look low, the night gusts blow,
And the restless forms in hectic red
Come whirling along wherever we go,
Lighter in dancing as nearer the dead!
Oh! who has not seen rare hearts, that have been
Painted and painting, in garb that deceives,
Dashing gaily along in their fluttering sheen
With Despair at the core, like the Autumn leaves!

Look on, look on! morn breaketh upon
The hedge-row boughs, in their withering hue;
The distant orchard is sallow and wan,
But the apple and nut gleam richly through.
Oh! well will it be if our life, like the tree,
Shall be found when old Time of green beauty bereaves,
With the fruit of good works for the Planter to see
Shining out in Truth's harvest, through Autumn leaves!

Merrily pours, as it sings and soars,
The west wind over the land and seas,
Till it plays in the forest and moans and roars,
Seeming no longer a mirthful breeze!
So music is blest till it meeteth a breast
That is probed by the strain, while Memory grieves
To think it was sung by a loved one at rest,
Then it comes like a sweet wind through Autumn leaves!

Not in an hour are leaf and flower
Stricken in freshness, and swept to decay;
By gentle approaches, the frost and the shower,
Make ready the sap veins for falling away!
And so is Man made to as peacefully fade,
By the tear that he sheds, and the sigh that he heaves,
For he's loosened from earth by each trial-cloud's shade,
Till he's willing to go, as the Autumn leaves!

Look back, look back, and you'll find the track
Of human hearts, strown thickly o'er
With Joy's dead leaves, all dry and black,
And every year still flinging more.
But the soil is fed, where the branches are shed
For the furrow to bring forth fuller sheaves,
And so is our trust in the Future spread
In the gloom of Mortality's Autumn leaves!

Great Malvern.

A Big Name.—The name of the Governor elect [Democrat] of Georgia is *George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Towns.* Some of our Whig friends say that with such a name no wonder he beat their candidate, Gen. Duncan Clinch.
Wilmington Journal.

"After all," said Mrs. Partington, "I begin to think those persons are right who say that our government expenses might be retrenched. Just in the matter of powder and shot, for instance, what a shameful waste! Why, it was only last week that I heard a military man say that out of every hundred shot fired, only one took effect. Now what can be the use of firing the other ninety-nine?"

A Competent Critic.—Among those who visited Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor and staff, in New York a few days ago, was Col. Belknap's family, and as soon as his son, a little fellow of five years, entered the room where they are exhibited, his eye caught sight of his father's face, and he clapped his hands and exclaimed, "there's pa! there's pa!"

A Pigmy Horse.—The smallest full grown horse ever known has arrived at New York from Java, as a present for General Tom Thumb, which, as a curiosity, is more extraordinary even than the General himself. It has arrived at full maturity, and yet weighs only 45 pounds!

SKEETER NETS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille says, the other evening we were strolling lazily along through the market, and hearing a stout, raw-boned countryman, sitting on a barrel near his wagon, grumbling to himself, as he scratched his tanned visage, we came to a stand and made ready for a talk.

"Musquitoes troublesome?" inquired we.

"Some," answered our friend on the barrel, "That thar tavern,"—pointing to one opposite—"whar I put up las nite, kontains a few, and they do nibble pretty free, sartin."

"You ought to make the landlord give you a net, my friend," was our next, whereupon the "sovereign" rose from his barrel and was delivered of the following philippic against that useful article of bed-room furniture:—

"Ef you mean skeeter nets, stranger, they ain't wuth shucks. I got tuck in with them things once, but it can't be done agin, no way. I had heered of skeeturs afore I cum here, and was agoin' through town, behind my wagin, cusin' the natur of a place whar sich things was hatched, when I seed a sign hanging out—'skeeter nets for sale;' I splurges into the shop and bought a pair on 'em.

"Well, stranger, I got in the darndest place fur them bugs you ever seed or tho't uf. I jest settled thar fur spite and speculashun, 'fur,' ses I, 'they can't hurt me, no how—I'm loaded, primed and full cocked, jest reddy to go off, and look out, skeeturs, for I'm arter you fast.'

"Well, jest to cut the matter short, the tryin' time come at last. I thought it was too squar to hold 'em (fur the eend war jest as big as the mouth,) but the maker auter know; so I spreads my net, and baited her with a stump of a candle, and lays down in as near the state Adam did in the garden, afore he got tuck in, as enny specimen of human natur' could.

"They didn't trouble me at first, but byme by they come at me strong. 'Bite,' ses I, and sing over it like an Ingin; bite, and be darned; I'll clare you clean out of this seeshun, like Saint Patrick did the snakes of France!' But they come at me too fast; I swar, stranger, thar warn't a spot on my body bigger than a pin head, whar one of them hadn't sot hisself to work—so I had to go to fitin'; and we had it hard for some time, but the skeeters got a leetle the best uf me that nite. The wust was to cum yet; fur I got up in the mornin' swelled so that I'd grow'd most too big for my britches; and thinkin' how I'd make the children ring off the necks of them in the net and when I cum to look, thar warn't but one in it, and he got away! So my old 'oman jest cut the darned thing up, and made Sunday frocks out of 'em.

"They may do down here stranger, whar the skeeters are tamer, but they won't do up in our diggins—ourn are too noin'; and I wouldn't sleep in a room whar one of them things was sot, no how!"

How to get rid of a place-hunter.—One of the Secretaries of State for the United States struck out a good mode of getting rid of an intruder in a particular case. It appears that the door-keeper of the secretary's office was remarkably obliging, which proved quite the thing for a rabid office-seeker, who managed to get in every day and bother the secretary. When the annoyance had continued three or four days, the secretary stepped up one morning to the door-keeper, and inquired whether he knew what that man came after daily. 'Yes,' said the functionary, 'an office, I suppose.' 'True; but do you know what office?' 'No, sir.' Well, then, I will tell you—he *wants your place.*' The meeting next morning between the office-seeker and the polite door-keeper is said to have been rich, from the peculiar manner in which the intruder was informed the secretary was not at home.

Good Advice.—An Exchange paper, the editor of which has had some experience in the world, says:

Never neglect to read the Advertising Department of a newspaper, if you would know what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage. Competition is at its height, and those who have any thing worth buying, or good bargains, always advertise. They know it is the sure way to do a brisk and a profitable business—and by selling quickly, they are enabled to sell cheaply. Keep the run of the advertisements.—Sometimes the price of a whole year's subscription is saved by looking closely over the advertisements.

NEW LIQUOR MEASURE.

2 Smallers make		1 Gill.
4 Gills	"	1 Pint.
2 Pints	"	1 Drunk.

Apply this to land measure: 1 Drunk is equivalent to the distance between the Court House and the jail.
Pittsborough Communicator.

Rather Cool.—Alexander McLeish, who was brought up at one of the London police offices, for assaulting and nearly killing a woman, excused himself by saying that he thought it was his wife!

A Spunky Woman.—An Amazon in Pittsburg, a few days since, soundly thrashed her husband for daring to leave her and her little ones, and enlist for the war. That fellow got what he deserved. It is rather a stretch of patriotism for a man to go to the wars, leaving a wife and children to be supported by public charity.
Charleston Mercury.

Gen. Taylor and the Army Orders.—When Gen. Taylor's famous letter to Gen. Gaines was published in the New York *Express,* the Secretary of War revived an old army order, forbidding officers in camp from writing letters on the subject of military operations. We, however, daily see, in the government organ at Washington, letters from the highest officers in the army, in direct violation of the above order.

LIEUT. SINGELTARY'S STATEMENT.

We copy from the Raleigh Register the following reply of Lieut. Singeltary to the authorized statement recently published of the disturbance in the N. C. Regiment. In doing so, we think it right to say, that we never before heard of the charges here specifically preferred against Colonel Paine; and that, if they be not disproved, or satisfactorily accounted for, we for one will make no further attempt to justify that officer. We still incline to believe, however, that there was a spirit of insubordination among both officers and men, which required strong measures.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the "Raleigh Register" of September 29th, an account of the "Mutiny" in the North Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista, on the 15th of August last. As my name has been forced into a connection with that affair, and the version of the story there given is generally false, I may be excused for again bringing it up. Some parts of the article suggest the idea that Col. Paine himself was the "authentic source" of the information it contains. But I do not mean to cast any blame upon the Editor of the "Register," whom I know too well to believe he would do injustice to any one.

From the article referred to, I quote as follows: "The General *forthwith* issued an Order dismissing from the service the two Officers most prominent in signing" (the paper requesting Col. Paine to resign.) "That no misapprehension may grow out of that statement, the Order is laid before the Public entire, and the grounds upon which the discharge of Lieut. Pender and myself is based, will be clearly understood. The Order is as follows:

"This order of Gen. Wool, dismissing Lieuts. Pender and Singeltary, was published in the Observer of the 29th ult. as a part of Capt. Henry's statement, and it need not therefore be repeated here.

Accompanying this Order, I received the following note from Col. Paine:

"Head Qrs. N. C. Reg't, Aug. 16, 1847.

Sir: In accordance to Division Orders, No. 499, of the date of Aug. 16, 1847, I am directed by the General commanding this Brigade, to notify you that you are dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States; and will, upon the receipt of said Order, leave forthwith, and be subject to arrest and imprisonment, if again found in Camp.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBT. T. PAINE,
Col. Comg N. C. Reg't Vols.

Geo. E. B. Singeltary."

From this, it will be perceived, that we are accused of being "concerned in" the mutiny of the 15th August. Nothing more is alleged or pretended. In a conversation with Gen. Cushing I endeavored to ascertain what evidence had been produced against us, but obtained little satisfaction. The paper requesting Col. Paine to resign, was, he said, considered mutinous in itself, and therefore evidence of our being "concerned in" the disturbance of the night before. "But why were not all the signers of that paper treated alike?" To this he replied, that in the course pursued, "two acts of severity were set off by three acts of mercy." Before leaving him, however, I learned that we were considered "prominent in signing." But, it will be seen, that even this excuse for the unwarrantable treatment we have received, cannot be sustained. Whilst in Saltillo, I received a number of papers from the Officers of the Regiment, and one relating to this point, which is hereto subjoined:

"Camp Arisee's Mills,
Near Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 30, 1847.

We certify that Lt. Singeltary did not induce, or use any persuasions to induce us to sign the paper sent to Col. Paine on the 16th inst., requesting him to resign his Commission.

Wm. P. Graves, Capt. A. C. S. N. C. Reg't Vols.
Thomas Bilalock, Capt. co. "D," N. C. V.
S. T. Tipton, Capt. co. "K," N. C. V.
Henry Roberts, Capt. co. "B."
Benj. Staton, 2d Lt. co. "E."
Wm. McKerall, 2d Lt. co. "G."
S. K. Nash, 1st Lt. co. "D."
A. Y. Keith, 2d Lt. co. "D."
S. Nichols, 2d Lt. co. "D."
G. M. Israel, 1st Lt. co. "K."
L. W. Hyatt, 2d Lt. co. "A."
J. Goodson, 2d Lt. co. "K."
Nelson Slough, 2d Lt. co. "C."
Th. W. Duncan, 1st Lt. co. "F."
Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, Capt. co. "F."
H. A. Area, 1st Lt. co. "C."
David S. Johnston, 1st Lt. com'g co. "I."
Robert M. Wiley, 2d Lt. co. "I."
J. F. Mitchell, 2d Lt. co. "I."
Z. L. Thompson, 2d Lt. co. "B."

I have also in my possession a note from Gen. Wool, which lifts the veil and shows what was really the evidence against us. Upon the statements of Col. Paine, and upon these alone, have we been found guilty, and an attempt made to disgrace us:

"Headquarters, Buena Vista,
Aug. 28th, 1847.

Mr. Geo. E. B. Singeltary; Sir—Your communication of Aug. 27 has been received by the Commanding General, and he has directed me to state in answer the following, viz:

He has examined your case, and is unable to discover any cause for recalling your discharge. On the contrary, the more he has investigated your conduct, the more he is convinced of the propriety of the discharge.

The General cannot doubt the statements of one so zealous and so devoted to the best interests of the service, as Col. Paine.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. B. FRANKLIN, A. A. D. C."

I quote again from the "Register": "The Colonel instantly called to a Lieut. who was standing near, and directed him to bring twenty men of his Company to the Colonel's tent immediately." Again: "The Lieutenant who was ordered to bring the twenty men, failed to do so." I do not desire that any issue connected with this proceeding should be determined by my own statements; and therefore again refer to the evidence. Here is the statement of Lieut. S. Singleton:

"Saltillo, Mex., Aug. 28, 1847.

"On the night of 14th August, Col. Paine in my presence ordered Lt. Singeltary to send him twenty or twenty-five men to patrol the Camp.—Not more than five minutes afterwards, the explosion of a pistol was heard in Camp, and the whole Regiment ordered out under arms. Under orders, I went to the left wing, to see that the call was properly obeyed. I found Lt. Singeltary in command of his Company, under arms. He inquired if the Colonel now wished for the patrol from his Company. I told him I supposed not, of course, as the whole Regiment was turned out. He said he thought so, but wished to be certain. Shortly afterwards, I saw the Colonel, and asked if he had any further orders. He said he had none—to dismiss the Companies. I carried the order accordingly, to Lt. Singeltary among the rest. He again inquired if the patrol was now wanted from his Company, and I answered him as before. *A day or two afterwards*, Col. Paine called on me to know if the Officers had all discharged their duty that night. I told him they had done so faithfully, *where I had been.* In the conversation I had with Gen. Wool, before Lt. Singeltary was discharged, I told him the same."

(This certificate did not receive Lieut. Singleton's signature, though dictated by him. He carried it to Camp with some other papers, to copy, and sent it back the next day, with the following letter, which I regret it is necessary to publish to establish the authenticity of the above:)

"N. C. Vols., Arisee's Mills,
August 29th, 1847.

"Dear Sir: Upon reflection, with regard to the request made of me yesterday by you, holding as I do a situation in the Staff, I believe it to be highly improper for me to *interfere*; more particularly as the papers require a combination on the part of the Officers. Like combinations have already been *construed into motives of a mutinous character.* By moving in this matter, I might lay myself liable to punishment more severe than any other Officer in the Regiment. I hope my *excuse* will be deemed sufficient, and believe me, any service I can render, without compromising my duty, I most cheerfully will bestow. Enclosed I send you the papers entrusted to me.

Allow me to suggest that any papers you wish, should be of an *individual character.*

Believe me yours truly,

S. SINGLETON, Adj't.

Lt. G. E. B. Singeltary."

Upon the receipt of the above, I immediately returned the following answer, to which I obtained no reply; nor could I ever meet with Singleton afterwards.—Indeed, it seems to have been the determination of some of those holding situations in the Staff, not to say or do any thing which might prove injurious to Col. Paine, or any of his appendages. But this will be better understood hereafter.

"My dear Singleton: I received to day, your note by Capt. Kirkpatrick. I do not know what to make of it. Perhaps you have discovered some error in the statement. Let me know. I do not wish to cause any *combinations*: I only wish for evidence; and it is surely a singular ground for any one to take, that if a number of Officers testify to the same thing, it is a combination and therefore mutinous. Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY."

I add here also, the statements of Lts. Whitaker, Yarbrough, and Black, of Company "H":

"Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 28, 1847.

In justice to 1st Lieut. Geo. E. B. Singeltary, I feel bound to make a statement of the facts which led to his discharge from the service of the United States.

At the time of the discharge, I was Orderly of the Company which he commanded—was acquainted with every step taken by him in the Company, and knew that he discharged his duty, *on every occasion*, promptly and in a manner worthy of a commanding Officer. That he was vigilant in the prosecution of his duty none dare deny—observing almost to the letter the rules and regulations governing the Army—which can be testified to by the whole Company, who considered him strict even to a fault. And the Company was under better discipline, in every respect, at the time of his discharge, than it had been before since entering the service.

On the night of the supposed attempt to assassinate the Colonel of the N. C. Regiment, Lieut. Singeltary, when the alarm was first sounded, had his Company in line and formed as soon as any, and much sooner than many others—himself at their head—and there remained, subject to the order of the Colonel, until the Adjutant, sent by the Colonel himself, dismissed the Regiment.—For this he is charged with rebelling against Col. Paine, and is dismissed without a hearing.

J. B. WHITAKER, 2d Lt. Co. "H."
N. C. Regt. Vols.

Having examined the foregoing statement, made by Lt. Whitaker, we do hereby certify that it is correct—*strictly true*; and further add, that on no occasion has he evinced a spirit of rebellion, or shown a disposition to disregard any order issued by the commanding Colonel.

ED. YARBROUGH,
D. K. BLACK,
Lieuts. Co. "H."

Again it is said: "Several of these officers subsequently communicated with the Colonel and explanations took place, re-establishing their kind relations." (When did any such exist?) And yet I received from every one of these Officers, with one exception, (which was accidental,) communications expressing their opinions freely. See the proof:

"Camp at Arisee's Mills,
Near Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 30, 1847.

I have been associated with Lieut. Singeltary since we landed in Mexico, and certify that as an Officer, he has been active and efficient, and regarded by all as one of the ablest and best Officers in the Regiment. His conduct as a gentleman has been unexceptionable; and I believe the punishment and stigma cast upon him and Lieut. Pender, unmerited and unjust, and could they have a fair and impartial trial, they would be honorably acquitted and re-instated.

WM. P. GRAVES,
Capt. A. C. S. No. Ca. Vols."

The above is signed, with remarks, by Capt. *Bilalock*, Co. "D," Lieuts. *Staton*, *Nash*, *Keith*, *Nichols*, *Thompson*, *Johnson*, *Johnston*, and Dr. *Cobb*, and was accompanied by others similar, from Maj. *Stokes*, Capts. *Roberts* and *Tipton*, Lieuts. *Goodson*, *Israel*, *Area*, *Slough*, *Wiley*, *Mitchell*, *McKerall*, and 5 others. It is deemed unnecessary to publish them all, as it is supposed the above will be sufficient.

Nor are these opinions confined to the North Carolina Regiment. The following letter from Adjutant Wilcox, of the Mississippi Regiment, will explain itself:

"Head Quarters, 2d Reg. Miss. Vols.,
Buena Vista, Aug. 29, 1847.

Lieut. Geo. E. B. Singeltary—Yours of the 28th, desiring information "as to the opinion entertained by my Regiment, in regard to the proceedings in the cases of Lt. Pender and yourself, dishonorably discharged the service of the U. S. by order of Brig. Gen. Wool," is before me; and as an act of duty and justice I hasten to answer the inquiry. There is but one opinion entertained by the officers individually and collectively of our command, which is, that General Wool acted upon a *misrepresentation* of facts, and that Col. Paine and not yourselves should have been discharged, not without a trial however. They believe that the absolute rights vested in you by the constitution have been shamefully violated, and look upon the course pursued as the commencement of a state of things which, if not checked by proper authority, must result in anarchy.

As I have spoken, so speaks every Officer of the Brigade who has uttered an opinion.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. WILCOX,
Adjutant 2d Reg. Mis. Vols."

And Lieut. Pender and myself were furthermore furnished by the officers of the Mississippi Regiment with an argument addressed to the Department through the Hon. Robert J. Walker, protesting against the whole affair, and calling for Executive interference.

I quote from the "Register" again: "We learn that Gens. Cushing and Wool made diligent inquiry for causes of complaint against Col. Paine, but could hear of nothing except austerity of manner." And again: "Tribunals are provided"; and again: "An appeal was only needed to Gen. Wool." Appeal was made to Gen. Wool in more than one instance. Even more, a formal complaint was sent to Gen. Taylor, who sent it to Gen. Wool as the proper one to investigate the matter, where it was dropped. Here is that complaint:

"Camp N. C. Regiment, Buena Vista,
August 7th, 1847.

Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor—Sir: It is with deep regret for the necessity which compels us to do so, that we lay before you a complaint against the Colonel of our Regiment; and it is only after long and patient submission to constant oppression, that we at length do so. We will mention some of the many similar occurrences on which our complaint is grounded.

While in camp near Monterey, on or about the 27th June, Private Thompson, N. C. Vols., under arrest, was brought before the Colonel, and having saluted him in the usual way, was ordered to stand with his hat off. Not doing this very readily, Col. Paine attacked him with his fists, and continued the scuffle for several minutes, (Thompson in the meantime merely warding off the blows,) until exhausted by his efforts, he concluded the performance by throwing a tin basin at his head. This occurred in the most public part of the camp.

On or about 14th July, at Camp at Buena Vista, Private Wm. Brand, N. C. Vols., Cook, took a piece of wood from the pile for the use of the Regiment. Brand was ignorant of any violation of orders in doing so, and no order prohibiting it had in any way been generally made known. Col. Paine, seeing him, cried out with a loud voice to put it down, which he did instantly—and then ordered a non-commissioned Officer standing by to strike him with a heavy stick, and enforced obedience to this order, saying, that when he ordered him to knock a man down, he must do it, or he would knock him down. In two other instances, he has been guilty of violence to men under his command, not belonging to the Regiment; in one case, using his fists, and in the other, knocking a man senseless with the swingle-tree of a wagon.

But it is not of these things, though most glaring, that we chiefly complain. He has several times placed Officers in close arrest, for the most trifling and insignificant causes. He has endeavored secretly to destroy their authority over their men, and has habitually treated them with the utmost disrespect—seeming to regard them more as brutes than as men. But we do not wish to annoy you with multiplied examples which are daily occurring, and would fill a volume.

We are proud of the character of our Regiment, for good order and discipline, and we will continue to use our utmost endeavors to sustain it. It is their birthright, as citizens of North Carolina. But we have still the sensibilities of men and the feelings of freemen; and it is not a part of their character to submit always to the grinding oppression. That Col. Paine has been guilty of acts which would subject him to the severest judgment of a Court Martial, no one can deny. And we request that the Commanding General will order his conduct to be submitted to the consideration of that tribunal, whose investigation he has refused to others."

(This was signed by the commanding Officer of every company in the Regiment, except one—I do not count Capt. Patrick M. Henry, because he has not been with the Regiment since shortly after its arrival in Mexico, and knew nothing of our internal affairs.)

The whole matter will soon be brought before a proper "tribunal," and the result of its scrutiny will be made known. But it has already obtained much notoriety, and it was not to be expected that I would silently allow myself to be condemned by public opinion. To be sure there was a time when I did not think it would ever be my part to bring the imputation of dishonor upon the fair fame of our good Old State. In that however, it seems I have been disappointed. But when justice has been done, I trust that I may yet wipe out the stigma, and make adequate atonement, for whatsoever of injury such an imputation has done her.

GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY,
1st Lt. N. C. Vols.

Washington City, Oct. 23, 1847.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PROJECTS OF THE WAR PARTY.

As the Executive Officers of the present day, with a commendable discretion, themselves keep their own counsels, it is only through certain fissures in the Cabinet that any light or sound proceeds from which its purposes in regard to this Mexican war, or indeed to any thing else, can be reasonably inferred.

The proposition for the entire subjugation of Mexico, started since the rupture of the Armistice, and supported now but by the "Union," and one or two subordinate prints, is generally supposed to be the project of the Editors of those prints only: and we verily believe that most persons attribute no more consequence to it than to the loose vaticinations and apocryphal intelligence of certain of the New York penny papers. If, however, those persons had been heedful watchers of the signs of the times, they would have known that this measure was in contemplation by the Administration *before* the late renewal of hostilities, and even before the march of General Scott from Puebla was known here. Witness the following disclosure by a trusted friend and organ of the Administration:

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

"Washington, August 30, 1847.

"I alluded, in one of my letters to the Ledger, to *the fact* that the programme of the Administration *is now completed*, and that, though the 'Union' as yet forbears to say a word, *it is intended to prosecute the war, if need be,* to the entire subjugation of Mexico, if she persists in rejecting our offers of peace. Connected with this resolution is the determination to oppose the Wilmot proviso, *ex officio*, as utterly useless and impracticable, and only calculated to distract parties," &c.

Some persons suppose, too, that a proper Constitutional control over this War will be assumed by the Representatives of the People in Congress when they come together here. Short-sighted mortals they who thus suppose, as if the Aministration would suffer itself to be hampered by such puny restraints as Congress might pretend to impose upon its career of War and Conquest! From the casual disclosures of the kind above quoted, which we subjoin, let those persons learn to entertain a higher respect for the more than Royal Prerogative of the President, and more than merely Ministerial daring of his Official Associates and Confidential Advisers:

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

"Washington, October 7.

"There is no good reason to believe that Congress will be disposed to limit the appropriations for the war, still less to withhold them. Besides, the Government *will take at once, or before Congress shall act,* such measures as will lead to vast expenses, *and Congress cannot undertake to repudiate them.* It is a matter of doubt, too, *how far Congress can exercise* any *supervision over the conduct of the war.* If the war be carried on at all, it must be by the Executive."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

"Washington, October 15.

"I have ascertained, since my last, that there remains, as yet uncalled for, the sum of six millions and one hundred thousand dollars of the last loan. This sum will, together with the accruing revenue from customs and lands, be ample to carry on the operations of the war, and to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government till next Spring. There is no danger that the war will lag for the want of means. Whatever may be the delay of action in Congress, the operations of the war will go on, and after expenses have been incurred, we shall see how many members will vote for their repudiation."

The Pestilence in New Orleans.—The New Orleans *National* of the 22d contains the names of 2,544 persons who have died of Yellow Fever in that city between the 5th of July and the 20th of October. Of which there were natives of the United States, 240; England, 70; Scotland 20; Ireland, 694; France, 224; Germany, 877; Prussia, 44; Spain, 9; Portugal, 3; Switzerland, 24; Italy, 12; Denmark, 11; Canada, 6; Austria, 4; Belgium, 7; Sicily, 3; Turkey, 2; Mexico, 2; Geralta, 1; Circassia, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Sardinia, 1; Norway, 1; Hanover, 1; Isle of Malta, 1; West Indies, 1; Jewish Cemetery, 44, Cuba, 2; Unknown, 238.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, Oct. 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES L. DAY. FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

Santa Anna's Summons to Col. Childs—Colonel Childs's Reply—Bombardment of Puebla and Discomfiture of the Mexicans—Insubordination of Santa Anna's Troops—Their Desertion of him—His Whereabouts uncertain—Difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment, &c. &c.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 19th inst., with a number of invalid soldiers. Two died on the passage.

There had been no later arrival direct from the city of Mexico. We have not even a well authenticated rumor touching Gen. Scott and his army.

The *Arco-Iris* publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, which we subjoin:

Headquarters—Mexican Army.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please execute this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency an army of 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and liberty, headquarters in Puebla, Sept. 25, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Senor Col. D. Thomas Childs, commander of the U. S. Army, situated in Loreto.

Headquarters, City of Puebla, Mexico,
September 25, 1847.

To his Ex. Senor D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General in Chief of the Mexican Army in front of this city.

Sir: I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens, who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time abandon the point of defence which it now occupies.

With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been protected, and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation, whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last, and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful I have the honor to be your Excellency's most ob't serv't,

THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army,
Civil and Military Governor.

The *Arco Iris* of the 13th inst. furnishes interesting news from Puebla. It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence:

Puebla, 28th.—At 5 o'clock on the evening of yesterday the points of San Juan de Dios, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs and grenades into the centre of the city, which suffered in consequence some considerable injury.

Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball. At about 8 o'clock P. M the cannonade ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

Puebla, 29th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cotton bales was erected. Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of this work the Americans from the fort of San Jose kept up a continual fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and grenades from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private citizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Carmen, and requested of him a piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of men for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent of Santa Rosa and opened a well directed fire upon the American works. We were in the greatest consternation, but night at last supervening, everything became quiet.

Puebla, 30th.—To day partial tranquility reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church, Gen. Rea last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to open upon San Jose.

Our soldiers [Mexicans] are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.

The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.

Puebla, Oct. 2d.—Since Santa Anna's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton store house of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the convent of Santo Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of bells which announced the incendiarism, were very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments, and were storming the city.

From the same source we derive the following narrative of events subsequent to those above detailed. Santa Anna is evidently reduced to great straits:

On the 1st of the present month Gen. Santa Anna, at the head of 2000 cavalry and infantry and three pieces of artillery, sallied out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st inst., and reached Perote on the 4th. But before arriving at Tepeyahualco the designs of the commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces were wholly frustrated, all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars of his personal guard, having pronounced against him. As an excuse for this proceeding the officers and privates alleged that they were firmly convinced that their further continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the ex-President would only be followed by their complete sacrifice: and that withal, their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it.

They attributed the unfortunate events of the war, and their want of success in their battles against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskilfulness. Even some of them loudly declared him to be a traitor, and consequently to be unworthy of holding any command in the Mexican army.

Santa Anna having got to Tepeyahualco with his 130 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Queretaro directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops which were at his orders. But the general did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither by the latest account he was wending his way. He publicly declared that his intentions in going to Oaxaca were to see whether he could raise there another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All the letters from the interior coincide in saying that Gen. Santa Anna, conscious of his impotency to effect anything more either in the carrying on of the war, or of adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way towards Guatemala, for the purpose of leaving the Republic of Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to the quiet accomplishment of his designs.

The Genius of Liberty of the 13th instant, announces the return of Capt. G. White, of the Louisiana battalion, and his gallant company, from the National Bridge, whither they had been escorting a train of supplies for the troops stationed at that post. He reports that all was quiet in that neighborhood, and that the American force was strongly fortified and well prepared to receive and repel all attacks. He encountered no guerrillas on the route. Two or three guerrilla scouts occasionally appeared upon the hill tops, who, on the approach of the Americans, would quickly scamper.

The *Voz de la Patria* repels with much indignation, the charges of treason, cowardice, and incapacity, which have been brought against Gen. Santa Anna. He says that certain officers, unworthy of the name of a soldier, have originated and fomented discord and disunion for their own private and selfish ends, and finally, have consummated their career of baseness by abandoning in the hour of peril, that country in which they first drew breath, and whose bread they so long had eaten. Such are the individuals, says *La Voz*, who now attribute to Gen. Santa Anna's treason, that want of success, a thing which is alone due to their own cowardice and insubordination.

The report that Gen. Santa Anna was endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and that Gen. Scott had given him a passport to embark from Vera Cruz if he should think it best, is denied by *La Voz de la Patria*, a Mexican paper which we find extensively copied in the Arco-Iris. He is resolved, says *La Voz*, not to abandon the cause of the country, and to continue the war without respite upon the enemies of Mexican independence and religion.

The following brief note from our Vera Cruz correspondent leaves us in doubt in regard to the safety of a detachment of Texans, but we are inclined to think they will take care of themselves:

Vera Cruz, Oct. 18, 1847.

Great excitement was created this morning by a number of reports that were put in circulation occasioned by the arrival of an express from a company of Texas Rangers, announcing that they had been attacked about twelve miles from this place by a large guerrilla force, that they had lost one man killed and about eighteen were missing. The report was current that the whole command, excepting two, had been cut off, and the immediate departure of the Rangers at full speed induced the citizens to believe that the report was true. I do not apprehend that any thing serious will occur to this command, and I have no doubt that the missing eighteen are safe with their comrades ere this.

There appears to have been some difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment, judging from the following order issued by Gen. Cushing:

Headquarters, Vera Cruz, Oct. 15, 1847.

ORDERS No. 32.

The following named men of companies —, —, —, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, being incorrigibly mutinous and insubordinate, will, of course, prove cowards in hour of danger, and they cannot be permitted to march with this column of the army. They are disarmed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Bachus for such duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Cushing.

W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C.

[Here follows a list of sixty-five names of the men above referred to.]

We find no other mention of Gen. Lane and his command than is given incidentally in the narrative of affairs at Puebla. He was at Perote on the 4th inst., and we have no doubt whatever entered Puebla a very few days thereafter.

The *Arco-Iris* of the 16th inst., speaks of the extensive preparations making at Vorgara to despatch a train. It says there are now more than 4,000 troops there, of all arms. Their number leads the editor to conjecture that Gen. Patterson has in view an expedition against some State not hitherto invaded by American arms, instead of reinforcing Gen. Scott.

The same paper has some speculations upon the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro, but mentions no facts. Among other things it mentions that there are those who pretend that the minds of the people of the interior have undergone a change since our occupation of the city of Mexico, and that they are disposed for peace upon any terms. We have little faith in this.

An expedition of 360 mounted men against the guerrillas, had scoured the country near Vera Cruz, killing 13 or more of them, and capturing and destroying large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Extract of a Letter from the city of Mexico, dated Sept. 23.

At 7 o'clock, A. M. on the 15th of September, 1847, the "Stars and Stripes" floated over the Halls of the Montezumas. Gen. Worth's division arrived about an hour later, and took possession of the *Alameda*. About 8 o'clock a tremendous hurrah broke from a corner of the plaza, and in a few minutes were seen the towering plumes and commanding form of our gallant old hero, Gen. Scott, escorted by the Second Dragoons. The heartfelt welcome that came from our little band, was such as Montezuma's Hall had never heard, and must have deeply affected the General. Well they might,—for of the 10,000 gallant spirits that welcomed him at Puebla, scarcely 7,000 were left. Contreras, Churubusco, San Antonio, El Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the Garita, had laid low 3000 of our gallant army, and filled with grief and sorrow the hearts of all the rest.

On the 17th we were marched into tolerable quarters, and once more made ourselves as comfortable as we could.—But ah! we were weary men! For five days we had not changed our clothes or taken off our arms. We had not slept in a bed or had a comfortable meal;—for three days and nights we had been under constant fire and for two nights we had not slept. * * * I rejoice in the glorious laurels which the Rifles have won. It is, as all acknowledge, the fighting Regiment of the Army. It entered Chapultepec simultaneously with the storming party. It was first in all the enemy's works from Chapultepec to the Citadel. It was the first planted its triumphant banner on the Palace of the Montezumas. Wherever bloody work was to be done, '*The Rifles*' was the cry, and there they were. All speak of them in terms of praise and admiration. Let me give you but a single instance. Some of their officers and men were standing together when Gen. Scott happened to ride by. Checking his horse he returned their salute, saying with great energy and emphasis, Brave Rifles! Veterans! You have been baptised in fire and blood, and have come out steel!" Had you seen the unbidden tear stealing to the eyes of those rough but gallant spirits whose hearts knew no fear, and who had never yet, in their long trial, faltered or fallen back, while their flashing eyes and upright forms bespoke its truth, you would have felt with me that such words as those wiped out long months of hardship and suffering. But what told still more the tale of suffering and death, were the deserted ranks and scanty numbers of that gallant regiment. Five hundred sturdy men left Jefferson Barracks for the plains of Mexico:—one hundred and fifty-nine have met us here:—and now *one hundred and seventy* alone are left to tell the tale! The fate of the rest you know already.

Mexico, Sept. 28, 1847.

Although the city up to the moment of writing is as quiet as it could possibly be under any circumstances, we have daily reports of the rising of the populace, and the assassination of our army. No doubt some such movement has been contemplated, but whether they will be able to bring themselves up to the "sticking point," is a matter of extreme doubt. I can hardly believe an enemy who could not stand against us in the field, will now attempt to overpower us by such means.

The Mexican Congress does not meet until the 5th of October, at Queretaro.—We can form no idea of what they will be able to do. The seven northern States, which some time since formed a coalition, pledging themselves to the support of each other in opposition to negotiations for peace, have held a meeting of delegates, who have denounced Santa Anna in strong terms, have declared him an outlaw and a traitor, and at the same time have passed a resolution requiring each State to furnish 3,000 men, armed and equipped, for the further prosecution of the war. Generals Paredes and Bustamente have been appointed to the command.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Shields to the Editor of the Union, dated

City of Mexico, Sept. 27.

I regret to say that I am again suffering under the affliction of another wound, received at the storming of Chapultepec.—The wound is from a musket ball, received in the left arm, which has occasioned me much pain, but my surgeons assure me the arm is safe. So entire has been my recovery from the effects of the former wound, that at Puebla I assumed command of a brigade, consisting of the New York and South Carolina volunteers, and the marine corps, under Lieut. Col. Watson. We marched from Puebla and entered the valley of Mexico with an army amounting in all to ten thousand two hundred men. Our march was one of extreme difficulty—over roads broken up and filled with rocks. We reached San Augustin on the 18th of August, from whence we could see the enemy's troops and works at Contreras. On the 19th I led two regiments—the New Yorkers and Palmettos—across a route that was deemed impassable by Mexicans for every thing but goats; joined the other forces in the night; remained most of the night without shelter or covering, under incessant rain; and joined in the attack in the morning which carried the position, and cut Valencia's whole force to pieces. All this I encountered without suffering any injury from the effects of my former wound. From Contreras I joined in pursuit of the enemy towards Mexico. We came up with the main body of his army at Churubusco. The enemy's force was about thirty thousand. The position was most formidable. The fortifications were not only exceedingly strong, but their infantry was posted under cover of embankments, which afforded them such protection as to enable them to fire on us with security. The battle at this place was not only a bloody but a terrible one. The Mexicans determined to make it their last great struggle, and the Americans fought with desperation; knowing that nothing was left for them but success. Here I lost over half my command in killed and wounded. Some of the noblest officers and bravest men that ever marched to battle fell on that bloody field. Yet we routed the whole Mexican army, and drove it, panic-struck, into the city; and had I, who happened to be in the advance, only been permitted to continue the pursuit into the city, I doubt not, from what we have since heard of their fright, that they would have run through the city, and sought shelter in the mountains. Peace, however, being the great object, it was hoped that the moment was favorable for that purpose. Santa Anna, however, whose whole being is a composition of falsehood and treachery, employed the time in preparation for defence, and imposed upon us the further necessity of carrying Chapultepec and taking the city. This was all done, too, in the most glorious manner. The whole American force on the ground, exclusive of killed and wounded, when Mexico was taken, was less than 8,000; the whole force employed was little more than 6,000. So, my dear friend, you may tell the world that an army of between 6,000 and 7,000 Americans has taken the city of Mexico, strongly fortified, with an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men within its walls. True, we have suffered, and suffered severely. Many a noble spirit has breathed his last in the valley of Mexico; but the glorious results have proved to the world the invincibility of the American arms. I have been thus diffusive, to show that my recovery has been tested by every species of trial and endurance to which the human system can be subjected. It is a hard case, therefore, that the physicians who contributed so much to this recovery, in itself so wonderful, should be vouched as an instance to prove this incapacity. I trust those journals that gave place, inconsiderately, to the article to which I allude, will do me the favor, in justice to my physician and the medical department of the army, to insert this letter.

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS.

Extract of a Letter, dated

Vera Cruz, Oct. 3.

To-day we have news from Cerro Gordo that the guerilleros attacked Captain Featherston's Louisiana volunteers, killed 12, and badly wounded the captain and 8 men. This is a serious loss, and Padre Jarauta will pay dear for it yet.

Some of our volunteer troops set fire to the dwelling-house of Santa Anna, at his hacienda near Cerro Gordo, and it, with all its valuable contents, was consumed. This is all wrong. If they had burned down the villages in which the guerrilleros found refuge, it would have been all perfectly right. If the buildings of Santa Anna gave shelter to the guerilleros it was right to destroy them, but not because Santa Anna was leading the forces of the enemy against us. I await a further explanation from the officer causing it to be burned.

Gen. Patterson and staff are here. The brave old general will remain here long enough to organize a force (and transportation for it) large enough to enable him to override all impediments which may be thrown in his road to Puebla, where he will most likely make his headquarters.

Gen. Cushing and staff, and about 1,000 of his command have also arrived.

"We intend to hold these Mexican adherents and apologists, big and little, up to the scorn and reprobation of the American people. They have a foretaste of the sentence that awaits them, in the doom of the "moral traitors" of the last war. One generation has passed away since the great moral crime of the latter was committed, and yet its blighting curse clings to the political fortunes of all their descendants. Let the Mexican sympathizers take warning."—*Washington Union.*

The foregoing is the closing paragraph of a long article, in the Executive Organ, the temper and spirit of which may be inferred from this extract. Such language must sound very strangely to Mr. BUCHANAN, now the "heir apparent" of Mr. Polk, if not his *designated* successor, who, it will be remembered, was one of the most conspicuous among those at whom Mr. Polk's organ points the finger of scorn, as "THE MORAL TRAITORS OF THE LAST WAR!" Does the "blighting curse" of that "great moral crime" cling to the fortunes of *this* political Harlequin—this bitter reviler of Jefferson and Madison—this rabid hater of the *Republicans* of '98—this raving denouncer of the last war, as well as of the "*disgraceful*" treaty of peace by which it was terminated?—*Richmond Whig.*

Winfield Scott left New York "under a cloud," in January or February last. He had solicited a command, and been rudely repulsed by his Government, the excuse some impolitic correspondence. We well remember seeing him in the hall of the American Hotel, the evening before he sailed for New Orleans, surrounded by a small group of officers, and, without exchanging a word, marvelling what would be the end of him and his chivalric expedition. The "cloud" that hung over him, we knew, filled the minds of almost all the volunteers in the country with hesitation and doubt. They wanted to be led by General Taylor, and were willing to be led by almost any other man than Gen. Scott. His past history had been forgotten, or dimmed in that "cloud,"—and there was a want of confidence in his capacity by almost all save the officers of the Regular army, who knew him well, and who, therefore, had the utmost confidence in his ability. This confidence was not restored until, by his happy disposition, the fifteen or twenty thousand men concentrated in our transports before Vera Cruz, were landed, as if by magic, and the city and castle of San Juan D'Ulloa were besieged and bombarded. The great soldier then began to shine out so gloriously, that the cloud could no longer conceal his beams, and the radiance of his first but forgotten fame again illumined the country. The combinations of Cerro Gordo, and their complete success, again restored Gen. Scott to the favor of the populace of his country,—and from that moment, there was not a man in the world under whom an officer or a soldier would rather serve than under their own illustrious general.—*N. Y. Express.*

Lt. Tatham, who has been engaged several weeks in this part of the State raising troops to reinforce the North Carolina Regiment, left here last week with fifteen or twenty, recruited in this and Henderson county. We understand that he expects to be able in the counties of Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, through which he will pass, to raise the number to 75 or 80. He is an agreeable and gentlemanly man, and most excellent officer, and we are happy to record his success in enlisting troops for the service.

Asheville Messenger.

Federalists, Federalism, &c.—The "Tuscaloosa Observer," one of the best conducted Democratic papers of Alabama, has the following remarks on the habit of the Washington *Union* and all who take their cue from it, continually calling out Federalists, Federalism, &c.:

"Perhaps we are wrong, but we don't think it indicative of the best taste in the Washington Union to persist in applying the term 'Federal' to the party politically opposed to us. Our great respect for the central organ has induced us to look quite attentively for a Federalist this long time; but we have been unable to find one, at least in these 'diggings,' up to the present writing; and we are assured by some of the oldest inhabitants that the genuine Federal party expired so long ago that they themselves forgot it before they were born. Perhaps they deceived us, or perhaps we are wrong; but, at any rate, 'them's our sentiments.'"

The Administration and the "Democracy."—We find (says the National Intelligencer) in so leading a paper as the New York Evening Post an article from a central paper of the same politics (the Albany Atlas) denouncing, with calmness but with a fixed determination, the attempts of the Administration in this city to drag on the party into its projects for overrunning and subjugating all Mexico, if its demands for the surrender of Mexican territory be not complied with. As a sample of this article, we copy a few lines from the concluding paragraph, as follows. Mark its grave import!

"We say to Mr. Ritchie, and those who concur with him, go your ways! You were warned in time against the agitation and the distracting issues that your course in relation to the annexation of Texas would produce. You were implored to *take Texas without War*; you chose to take it with war; and if now, at this day, you expect the Democracy of the North to bear the responsibility of your measures, they must at least be permitted to protest," &c.

OF WHAT ADVANTAGES ARE RAIL ROADS?

The following statement of the value of the Real and Personal Estate of Boston since the opening of the Western Rail road, shows, in a striking light, the effect of Railroads upon her prosperity:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1841,	$62,063,000	$36,043,600	$98,106,600
1842,	65,509,500	41,223,800	106,733,300
1844,	72,048,000	46,402,300	118,450,300
1847,	97,764,500	64,595,900	162,360,400
Increase of Real and Personal Estate, since 1841,			$74,253,800
Deduct cost of all the Railroads in Massachusetts			30,244,927
Nett gain admitting the Railroads were dead stock*			44,008,873

Contrast this with the similar valuations for the same period in New York:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1842,	$186,350,948	$64,843,972	$251,194,920
1843,	176,489,042	61,294,559	237,783,601
1844,	171,936,591	64,023,456	235,960,047
1847,	187,314,386	59,847,917	247,152,303
Boston's increase in five years			$74,253,800
New York's decrease " "			4,042,617
Difference			$78,296,417

A great portion of which may fairly be attributed to the superior facilities of communication with the West, possessed by Boston.

*The average per cent. of dividends declared on their stock, the last year, was, I believe, 7½ per cent.

Annihilation of Space.—The Telegraphic wires were connected from New York through to Montreal on Saturday evening, and a direct communication opened to the latter city, *a distance of over one thousand miles.*

Thus, before the ink is dry in New York, the word is received at a distance of over one thousand miles, and an answer returned!—*Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1847.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—Interesting news from Vera Cruz to the 19th ult. and from Puebla to the 2d, will be found in this paper:—but not a word from the city of Mexico.

METROPOLITAN ROUTE.

A Rail Road is to be built from Richmond, Va., to Danville, on the Roanoke River.

Another Rail Road is to be constructed from Columbia, S. C. to Charlotte, in this State.

Does any one believe, that these two Roads will not be united by a Rail Road from Danville to Charlotte? If they are, what will become of the trade of Fayetteville, and the Cape Fear River? Fayetteville will have her trade so circumscribed, that her present condition cannot be maintained. A few Counties, immediately around her, may trade with her, because they can trade no where else. How will it be, as to the trade of the State? Why the entire South-western trade will swell the imports of South Carolina, and enrich her people; whilst the entire North-western trade will operate in the same way, to the benefit of Virginia.

Will not the public awake to this state of things? Will not the Legislature awake to the true and important interests of the State? Will not those, along the line of the Metropolitan Rail Road route, do something to build that Road, which when built, will form a base line, whence other Roads will spring, *well* located, which will as naturally and certainly throw out their branches, as does the noble Tree of the Forest in a congenial soil.

We can make a beginning with the Metropolitan Road, if we all will unite in a hearty effort.—We may induce the Legislature of the State to do, what they ought to do in justice—relieve the old Stockholders of the Gaston Road. At all events, let those of us, who live on the route of the Metropolitan Road, have a Survey made, ascertain the cost of the Road, and the advantages of the Route—publish a Report to the country, made by an able and experienced Engineer; and, then, if the State, the people along the line of the Gaston Road, the citizens of Raleigh, *the citizens of Fayetteville, particularly*, and the people of South Carolina, allow the scheme to fail, upon them, and those, who are to follow them, will fall the consequences.—*Raleigh Register.*

We have heretofore presented to our readers, for their earnest consideration, the facts with which the Register commences the above article. But they cannot be too often brought to public notice, as a warning, a serious, solemn warning, of what will befall our State if we allow South Carolina and Virginia still further to control our trade, without effectual counteracting steps on our own part. Will the people of North Carolina permit their Legislature to stand by and see such evils brought upon us, by those who will but the more despise us for the imbecility which allows them to wrest from us our birth right? If there is a spark of patriotism alive within our borders,—and who shall say that there is not?—let it be blown into a flame before so fatal a calamity as the total loss of Western North Carolina shall befall us. There is no price which would be too great to pay to prevent such a calamity.

We feel confident that the Metropolitan Rail Road will be built. The accomplished Engineer who returned last week from a Reconnoissance pronounces the route *an exceedingly favorable one*. The more formal Survey will be promptly made under his superintendence: And the results will be laid before the country. It will then be our interest and our imperative duty, to make *this* road "the base line", instead of one which would carry every thing into Virginia and South Carolina.

N. C. ARSENAL.—Lieut. KINGSBURY, a young Officer whose gallantry in the battle of Buena Vista earned honorable mention in Gen. Taylor's official Report, has arrived here to take command of the Arsenal, to which he has been recently appointed.

We learn that his predecessor, Capt. Jas. A. J. BRADFORD, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, but we sincerely regret to say that his health is so much impaired as to render it impossible for him to undertake such a journey.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Whigs of Buncombe County, at a meeting on the 13th ult., nominated the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of Hertford County, as the Whig Candidate for Governor, at the election next Summer, and appointed the following Delegates to the Convention which will probably be held at Raleigh during the Winter or Spring, to select the Candidate, viz: N. W. Woodfin, Jas. W. Patton, Jas. Lowrey, John W. Woodfin, Jas. M. Edney, Jas. Gudger, James M. Alexander, Sam'l W. Davidson, A. B. Chunn, and John Burgin.

We entirely concur in the recommendation of the Whigs of Buncombe, and think it fit that that recommendation should come, as it does, from the Mountains. For eight years past, the Governor has been selected from counties West of Raleigh; and, though we should not esteem that consideration of serious importance if it came in conflict with others of more weight, yet, when it happens that we can find a suitable candidate, it is proper that the selection should alternate between the two great sections of the State. In Mr. Rayner we can present one of the strongest intellects, combined with unimpeachable personal character, sound political principles, great zeal, and unflinching fearlessness in the advocacy of the cause of his party and his country.

THE CALDWELL MONUMENT.—The Committee of the Alumni Association, at Chapel Hill, have published a statement of their proceedings so far, from which it appears, that at the late Commencement the sum of $246 50 was collected from 51 persons, and that subsequently $173 have been subscribed by 67 persons, and $25 each by the two Literary Societies at the University; making a total of $459 50.

Circulars have recently been addressed to 443 gentlemen, soliciting their aid in this mark of respect for the memory of Dr. Caldwell; to which, so far, 61 replies have been received.

The sum designed to be raised is from $1200 to $1500.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—The National Intelligencer says that the Whig majority in the ensuing House of Representatives will have to consider the expediency of adopting some measure to arrest excessive imports, and thus avoid a calamity similar to that which now overwhelms England. In consequence of the scarcity of food, she has been obliged to import more than she exported, by which she has been drained of specie—her Bank holding only nine millions instead of the usual sum of fifteen millions—the value of property depreciated, and failures to an unexampled extent produced.

The imports into the United States are enormous. Whilst our exports were swelled by the demand for our breadstuffs and the high price of cotton, no harm was done. But if the excessive imports should continue, specie must go to pay for them, (as well as to Mexico,) and a money crisis will inevitably be produced.

It is the boast of the Locofoco party, that the Tariff of 1846 has caused these large imports, and a consequent large revenue. We fear that that party will not look the danger in the face, but will resist any remedial measure.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Gov. Shunk's vote is 146,021, Irvin (Whig) 128,138, Native vote 11,207 Abolition vote 1,677. Shunk's majority over all 4,397. This shows a falling off of nearly 15,000 in the Locofoco vote, and of upwards of 28,000 in the Whig vote, distinct from the Native vote. At the last election the Natives had no candidate.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH MEXICO?—In the unfortunate dilemma into which the refusal of Mexico to make peace with us has placed the Administration and the country, this question is discussed with the most anxious and earnest feeling by all parties. There is a portion of the Locofoco party, (a small portion we hope and trust,) who go for the entire subjugation of that Republic. Among them is the official paper of the President, and there is some reason to fear, the President himself and a portion of his Cabinet. We cannot believe that even the President's party in the Country or in Congress will sustain him in this purpose—that is, if he would allow the Congress and the Country a voice in the matter,—of which there is some doubt, since it is stated by usually well informed sources at Washington, that orders have already gone to Gen. Scott, by Mr. Tasistro, special messenger, to take all the necessary steps for a "Permanent Occupation," for "disarming the people," and "levying contributions on them."

We regret to find that any one in North Carolina favors such a policy. The Wilmington Journal, for instance, says, "we go for taking possession of the *whole* country, and, if needs be, of *holding on to it too*." And this for the purpose of making Mexico pay the expenses of the war! A more futile mode of collecting a debt, if debt it be, was never imagined except in the case of the existing war, which, waged in part for the collection of two or three millions of dollars, has cost more than fifty millions, besides the lives of thousands of heroes who were above all price.

To hold on to Mexico, (to say nothing of the utter unconstitutionality of such a scheme of conquest, and its incongruity with every principle and purpose of our government,) would require an army of fifty or a hundred thousand men, at an annual cost of from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars. How long would it require of such a possession to pay us back the expenses of the war? Surely, surely, if dollars and cents are to be counted at all in this question, the sooner we get rid of Mexico the better for us. It is ridiculous to talk about paying ourselves by the possession of either a part or the whole of her worthless territory, or the subjugation of her still more worthless population. The land is all granted, long ago, to speculators, and nothing would be obtained by conquest but the barren sovereignty over the wretched people. Shall we "extend the area of freedom," by holding them in subjection? Or admit them to all the privileges of citizens, with representation in Congress, and a voice in the choice of President? Or both? Heaven preserve us from such a choice of evils!

And then, too, would come up the question of slavery, or its abolition, in the territory thus annexed; and on this question the South must be driven to the wall. The power resides in the free States of the North and West. Let us permit no occasion to present itself for the exercise of that power.

On this subject we are glad to see that the Mexican Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, said to be a friend to the Administration, as the Delta itself is, who went to Mexico decidedly in favor of subjugation and annexation, has written a long and strong letter in which he takes decided ground *against* both annexation and military occupation, as *'totally impracticable!'*—a change of opinion which has been forced upon him by his observations in Mexico. May we not hope that there will be a universal expression of the sentiments of all sober thinking men in like opposition to the mad scheme of conquest and domination now attempted to be forced upon the country?

We cannot pass from the subject without expressing our abhorrence of an article which the Wilmington Journal has published with high commendation, in which such sentences as the following occur:—

"I think it [the war] *the religious execution of our country's glorious mission, under the direction of Divine Providence, to civilize and christianize, and raise up from anarchy and degradation a most ignorant, indolent, wicked and unhappy people!* It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated; the wicked to be cut off—the weak disposed to be regenerated and protected."

From any more of *such* interpreters of the will of Providence may our country and mankind be preserved!

The Hon. Waddy Thompson, a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says,—

"Has not the time arrived when Congress should demand of the President a distinct and specific statement of the objects of the war, and the mode and the extent of its further prosecution? So repeated have been his mistakes that he certainly now has no claim to the blind confidence of the country. But for the performance, not of one but a succession of miracles, the armies of Scott and Taylor would both have been sacrificed—no thanks to the Administration that they were not. Never has there been heard such a burst of indignation, loud and deep, as would have pervaded the whole country, if those results had happened which, but for a succession of miracles, would have happened.

I said long ago that, to obtain any practical results by an advance to Mexico, an army of fifty thousand men was necessary. Who now will deny that proposition? With adequate garrisons and the road kept open, how much public property and how many lives would not have been saved? If any concessions were to be obtained by force from Mexico, it would only have been yielded to such an overpowering army. The handful of men which we now have in the capital only stimulates and encourages further efforts. If Gen. Scott had left Vera Cruz with thirty thousand men I do not believe that any resistance would have been offered or one American life lost in battle. I have also said that the occupation of the city would retard instead of expediting a peace. We shall see."

Gen. Thompson predicts, that an attempt to raise funds in Mexico, to sustain our army, will fail, for the reason that the people and country are too poor. He speaks from personal knowledge. And he further predicts, that to send an adequate force to Mexico will cause such a drain of specie as will seriously affect our monetary system.—This effect has been prevented so far by the extraordinary flow of specie to our country for provisions—a state of things which no longer exists.

An Army of 70,000 men was placed at the control of the President by the last Congress, to enable him to "conquer a peace" with Mexico, viz: the regular army of 10,000 men, 50,000 volunteers, and 10,000 additional regulars. Contrary to the advice of all well informed men, the President sent his army to Mexico by piece-meal; and the result is, that of the whole 70,000, not more than 10,000 have at any one time been brought into action, and the most desperate enterprises have been undertaken, and the most bloody battles fought, by one man to five or six of the enemy.

QUICK WORK.—A letter from a high source in the Army in Mexico, says, that the battle of Contreras occupied just 17 minutes by the watch, in which brief space, "Riley's brigade of regulars, supported by Cadwalader's brigade, assaulted the strong works; while the rifles stood ready to flank, and at a signal one rush was made, the works carried, 22 guns (some eighteen-pounders and O'Brien's guns taken at Buena Vista) captured, and also 1100 prisoners, 60 wagon loads of ammunition, 300 pack mules, and $18,000 in money, besides killing more than 700 men; with a loss on our part of only 47 men killed and wounded."

The same writer says, that in the street fight with the leperos, which lasted two days and nights after the city was taken, nearly 1000 of the leperos were killed, with a loss on our side of about 100 killed and wounded.

The Whigs of New Hampshire have followed the lead of their neighbors of Massachusetts, by nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

THE COTTON CROP.—The N. O. Delta says, that in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, all apprehension of a short crop has vanished. A gentleman who has travelled extensively in Louisiana, writes that Northern and North-Western Louisiana will ship a greater amount of cotton this season than ever before. The season for picking has been remarkably good, throughout the entire South.

The New York State Election took place yesterday, with five Tickets in the field—Whigs, Locos, Anti Renters, National Reformers, and Abolitionists. The New Jersey election is held to day.

THE TRUE RIP VAN WINKLE.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who has reached his 6th Essay on "the Railroad Mania," rails against the railroads in South Carolina because they enable a man to pass through the State so rapidly that he has no time to spend his money on the way, for the corn, fodder, eggs, butter, chickens, &c. of that State! Hear him:—

"Is it a benefit that our people should have increased facilities to go abroad and spend their money? It is said to be sound policy to make bridges of gold by which your enemies may depart from your borders. Is it equally good policy to build them of iron, expressly for our friends to leave us? Undoubtedly, it would be a convenience for those who have to travel through our State to the North to have this Railroad. But are we called on to furnish them with this convenience, at our exclusive expense? The truth is that the facilities already afforded to travellers through our State have been a detriment to us. Formerly every passenger who traversed South Carolina deposited by the way from fifteen to twenty dollars—now he rushes through for six or eight. Here is a clear loss. It may be said that our railroads have increased, and will continue to increase, the number of travellers. Granted. But there would have been a great increase without them, owing to the vast increase of trade between the North and South. It is by no means certain that the whole amount of money now left by travellers is equal to what it would have been had the old stage lines remained, and neither our Road, nor its offspring, the Georgia Central Railroad, been constructed. But this money, whatever its amount, would have been expended here in corn, and fodder, and eggs, butter, chickens, &c &c. the products of our soil, under the stage system, while it now goes chiefly to the ironmasters of Europe and the North."

The writer should go back beyond the days of stage coaches, to the more primitive times of horse-back, and carts, and wagons, which were used when he went to sleep, and were decidedly more profitable to South Carolina, since with them it would take the traveller so much longer to get through his State.

BLEEDING HEARTS.—Who can tell how many bosoms are wrung with anguish for the loss of husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, in the late "glorious victories" in Mexico? Since 3,000 gallant men have fallen,—killed or wounded, died or murdered,—since the army entered the valley of Mexico. Nearly all of these doubtless left some hearts behind them to be pierced by the blow which struck them down. And the anxiety of the friends of the survivors is scarcely more endurable than the anguish of the friends of the dead. In view of these things, who would be willing to bear on his conscience the awful responsibility of making war?

The papers are bringing to us notices of the more prominent among the slain, generally accompanied by touching allusions to the grief of a wife, a mother, or some other dear relatives. The scenes of anguish and suffering in the humble dwellings of the private soldiers and volunteers, may never reach the public eye or ear, but they may be conceived but not described.

From the notices spoken of, we select the following:—

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

Capt. E. K. Smith.—The intelligence received from the army casts a deep gloom over this community. One of the noblest heroes of the century has fallen in the battles at the city of Mexico. He was widely known [illegible] those virtues that never fail to exalt human character. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

A devoted and tender sympathy was never felt [illegible] than is extended by the community to the bereaved wife and children. Her prolonged and painful anxiety in the absence of news, and the certain anguish which now rends her heart, are sad but faithful illustrations of the horrors of war.

From a Vermont Paper.

Among the officers killed we are deeply pained to see the name of Capt. [illegible], a brave and noble hearted man, who fell in the thickest of the fight. He was [illegible] near this city, and was about 30 years of age. Latterly his residence was with his mother at [illegible] opposite this city.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Capt. George W. Ayres we well knew, and a noble-hearted and gallant young gentleman he was. He was the first to enter the Bishop's Palace, at the storming of Monterey, and to pull down the Mexican flag and raise the stars and stripes in its stead. He was promoted to a captaincy for his daring, and has since distinguished himself in other battles. He has fallen in the pride of his manhood, being only about 28 years of age. He has a mother, a sister and two brothers, now residents of Philadelphia, and their grief is indeed poignant.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Col. Martin Scott, who was killed in one of our sanguinary battles before the city of Mexico in Gen. Worth's division, was a native of Bennington, Vt. He was educated at West Point, and from that school entered the army some 30 years ago. He has since then seen much hard service, and conducted himself always with great caution, skill, and kindness. In his youth he was famous among the sharp shooters of the Green Mountains, very few of whom could perform feats to be compared with his. He never shot game in the body; but at whatever height or distance, always struck the head. He would drive a nail into a board part way with a hammer, and then taking the farthest distance at which his eye could distinctly see it, drive it home with his unerring bullet. He has always been much respected and beloved by his townsmen for his amiable and benevolent qualities, associated with the most exact integrity. With a moderate income, he had so economized in his personal expenses, as to support his own family, and very essentially to aid two maiden sisters, several nephews, and other relatives, who with his wife and immediate family, now at Milwaukie, are left to mourn his loss. How these hearts bleed and ache.

The Union has a eulogy on Lieut. Burbank, who graduated at West Point in 1841, passed through the battles of Reseca, Palo Alto, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Contreras, and was killed at El Molino, aged 28. He leaves a mother to grieve for his loss.

Col. Ransom has left a wife and four children.

TOO TRUE.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, remarks upon the habit of praising every thing to excess, that "The simple eulogy which John Marshall pronounced on George Washington is flat alongside of the obituary praises that every day adorn the columns of the press. The consequence is, that now that a great event—for such every reflecting man must pronounce General Scott's consummation of the Mexican campaign, great in the chronicle not only of this country but of the world—occurs, writers seem dumbfounded, and their readers—prostituted words of praise being so threadbare—find little or no response to the generous sympathies of their grateful hearts."

The public are certainly nauseated, and Editors fretted, with long obituary notices; and yet people will write them, and we have never had the heart to refuse them admission, badly as we think, in general, of their taste.

The Magnetic Telegraph will be extended to Charleston, S. C., early in December. The Registers are all up at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Columbia, and operators stationed there to be in readiness for the commencement.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We regret to learn by a letter from Capt. Kirkpatrick, dated Arispe's Mills, Sept. 23d, that Capt. Pender, Quartermaster of the Regiment, died on the 22d.

Capt. K. mentions Lieut. Dunham as being sick—the rest of his command, who went from this county, were all well.

We learn verbally from Raleigh, that Lt. Singeltary arrived there a day or two since from Washington, on his way to Mexico,—having been restored to his rank, with the privilege, as we understand, of taking his old place or of accepting another commission.

LOCOFOCO PATRIOTISM.—The true character and intrinsic value of this commodity, as possessed by those who prate about "Mexican Whigs," is amusingly exhibited in the following paragraph from the Milton Chronicle, as it has lately been in Alabama, in the Locofoco District of Kentucky, and in the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia:—

The Review.—We stated last week that the "indomitable" militia of Caswell County assembled at Yanceyville, on Saturday the 16th, for General Review, and expressed the hope that Capt. Williamson, who has returned from Mexico to recruit, and who would attend the muster, might get as many as he wanted—why not! In a county that has a clear democratic majority of 900, the greater portion of whom are eternally talking about the Whigs "giving the enemy aid and comfort"! Well, do you want to know how many been Volunteered? We will tell you. After sundry patriotic speeches, Mr. *Nobody* enrolled his name.

Guess the democrats had as well quit laughing at Old Guilford, *now*. Various were the [illegible] of the multitude on arriving at Yanceyville and hearing that Capt. Williamson had attended a General Muster in Guilford—made a war speech—and only got one Volunteer. Terrible! terrible. But, alas! Out marches the Caswell Regiment to the old field—great things were expected—war speeches were made, one of which, as we learn, had something to say about "a party opposed to the war—it was enough, said the speaker, "for him to know that there had always existed a party in this Country opposed to war"—this was construed into a round-about thrust at the whigs, because they think Mr. Polk has involved us in an unnecessary and imprudent war, and because they refuse to toss up their hats and huzza for Mr. Polk in consequence of his getting us into war.) The speeches over, Volunteers were called for—great efforts made to 'drum them up.' But, as stated above, not a single man volunteered. So Old Guilford, whose sagacious and patriotic sons did their best in 1844 to prevent Mr. Polk's election and thereby avert the war—Old Guilford, *is ONE ahead!* of Caswell; and both counties ought to blush—Guilford in the face (only) and Caswell all over.

We are unfortunate in the inability, or the indisposition, of the Petersburg Intelligencer to understand us. The "*so be it*" which we uttered in regard to the Intelligencer's advice not to open books for subscription to the Metropolitan road in Petersburg, the Editor chooses to apply to another subject; and to misunderstand us as expressing a willingness that there shall be no friendship between that community and this. We can no more account for the fretful spirit of the Intelligencer towards this paper than we can for its unfounded imputation of "rancorous feelings" on our part towards Petersburg.

The Intelligencer winds up its latest captious paragraph as follows,—with the first part of which we are of course pleased:—

"There is no other feeling here in regard to Fayetteville than sincere good will, a feeling which will exist until it be shown that the Observer is the organ of public sentiment in Fayetteville."

We do not care to show that this paper is such an "organ," since it would be attended with such direful consequences. We make no such pretension. Perhaps if we did, we might be as successful as the Intelligencer could be in showing that it bears that relation to Petersburg, in whose name, and for every citizen thereof, it presumes to speak so freely. For ourself, we are in the habit of speaking our own sentiments.

Admitting the facts, we would like to ask the Observer whether if 3 States out of 29 are tied, and therefore do not vote at all, 14 would not be a decided majority of the remaining 26? We were of that opinion. Perhaps the Observer can cast some light upon the matter which will show a different result. Not so very 'odd' after all.

Wilmington Journal.

The Journal should not jest with its readers on so grave a subject; for we will not suppose its Editor so ignorant of the Constitution as to believe that the 3 States which are tied "do not vote at all." Of course they vote—*a blank*—as two tied States did in the celebrated election between Jefferson and Burr. And even if they do not vote, no election of President can possibly take place in the House of Representatives unless some one individual receives an actual majority of all the States, whether present and voting or not. The Journal's congratulation to its friends, that in the event of the election of President going to the House, "the Democrats will have a decided majority of the States," is therefore all wrong.

EDITORIAL DISCRIMINATION.—The North Carolinian appears to consider the fact that the Abolitionists, the Native Americans, and the Whigs, all voted *separate tickets* in the late Pennsylvania election, as an evidence of a "coalition" between those three parties. Hear it:—

"*Acknowledgment.*—The Fayetteville Observer says that Gov. Shunk's majority of 18,738 is *not* a majority; for the whigs, Native Americans, and Abolitionists added together, would leave Shunk in a *minority*. If the Observer is willing to acknowledge its indebtedness to abolitionism for leaving Gov. Shunk in a minority, it is welcome to all the glory of such a coalition!"

GEN. JACKSON ON PROSCRIPTION.—The Christian Record, of Nashville, publishes an original Letter, written by Gen Jackson whilst he was in Congress at Philadelphia, in 1798, during the Presidency of the Elder Adams. The following is an extract:—

"In order to carry into effect the measures of the Administration, they have fallen on a plan to remove from office every man who professes republican principles, and fill those offices with men who will bend to the nod of the Executive. This is not mere conjecture, but it is openly avowed by heads of departments, to be the rule lately established by the Executive, and this day openly avowed on the floor of Congress and attempted to be justified; therefore, the talents, virtues, or abilities of men, are no recommendation to bring them into office, if they do not think exactly with the Executive. This is sweet reward for seven years' servitude to obtain freedom; and if a man cannot be led to believe as the President believes in politics, (and God forbid a majority should,) he is not to fill an office in the United States. This, sir, I view as more dangerous than the establishment of religion; for it is truly an attempt to establish politics, and to take away the right of thinking. This, sir, will open the eyes of the Americans, and I hope hereafter they will be careful how they repose too much confidence in an individual. But the parties now are at issue, and it will shortly be determined.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Capt. John Donelson."

When it is remembered that it was Gen. Jackson himself, who, during his own Presidency thirty years afterwards, established this very system of Proscription for opinion's sake as an unalterable principle in our government, of more binding force than even a Constitutional provision, one cannot but be struck with the change which the possession of power made in the man. If, in 1798, he had been told that he would be President, and that he would adopt this very system, and would allow his organ openly to declare that he meant thus "to reward his friends and to punish his enemies," he would doubtless have exclaimed, in the language of Hazael, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?"

The Sons of Temperance celebrated their second Anniversary in this place on Thursday the 28th inst. Mr. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, delivered an eloquent Address before the Order, which is very highly spoken of.

A large and splendid Bible was presented to the Order by the Ladies of Fayetteville, through the Rev. A. Gilchrist.

The Sons of Temperance are now in a flourishing condition, numbering upwards of *one hundred thousand* souls in their brotherhood.—*North Carolinian.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held this evening, of the Lafayette Division Sons of Temperance, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to return the thanks of the Division, unanimously expressed, to the Ladies of Fayetteville, for the neat and elegant copy of the Bible, presented them on the occasion of their Anniversary: And to assure them of the high degree of pleasure their token has afforded, as an evidence of their interest for the success of our efforts.

The Committee was also instructed, and take much pleasure in communicating to the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, of the Presbyterian Church, the acknowledgments of the Division, for his polite services on the occasion. And to the Officers, for their kindness in granting the use of the Church.

J. C. THOMSON,
F. T. WARD,
JAS. B. FERGUSON,
WILL. K. BLAKE,
Committee.

October 28, 1847.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The Journal of Commerce says,—

A letter from a gentleman of very high character in London has made a great deal of talk, and a great deal of misrepresentation, and some alarm. The letter is represented as saying that an *event* would probably soon occur in England, which would shake the commercial world. The language of the letter is—"We are in the midst of commercial difficulties which I have not seen equalled since 1825. As we have nothing now to use but coin, it would not be strange if during the week some tremendous crash should occur, which would shake all commercial credit through the country."

Another letter from a gentleman high in banking affairs says, "a commercial failure is about to occur that will astonish the world." What this great catastrophe is no one knows, but of course the Bank of England is the first thing to be scrutinized. They say, that the bank had more to pay in ten days as interest on the Government debt than its whole amount of coin, and that it had done the very extraordinary thing of refusing to discount this interest ten days before it was payable. It is also said that the bank had some special intercourse with the government.

The present charter of the bank is termed by some intelligent men "the cast iron policy." It has no elasticity. It cannot issue bills, though they might save the nation. Suppose the Bank of England should suspend payment again—a supposition as monstrous as the same supposition about our U. S. Bank fifteen years ago—but suppose it should. We do not see how it would affect us except that as bills would be then paid in irredeemable paper, the rate of exchange would be very essentially reduced.

Specie Moving.—The agent of the Canal Bank, New York, is sending down to New Orleans to-day $500,000—being the proceeds of sterling bills sold here. About $300,000 in silver will go to Europe by the French steamer—and the Ohio Life and Trust Company send 10,000 sovereigns to England by the Hibernia, in part to cover their bills on Gower's failed house. If this sort of thing goes on, money will soon be valuable.—*N. Y. Paper.*

It was impossible even for a great and powerful people like that of Great Britain, accustomed to the necessaries, and most of them to the luxuries of life, to be exporting the precious metals, month after month, to pay for food, and not to experience a reaction in their currency. By straining every capacity to buy food, exhaustion was sure to follow, and the only wonder is that it did not come at an earlier day, not that it has come at last. It becomes us now to profit by the lesson her example is teaching us, (if nations can profit by example)—for what are we doing but exhausting ourselves to carry on a war with Mexico, and draining our country of its precious metals to provide the means for carrying it on, and this, too, at a period when we see the great monied institution of England exerting all its tremendous power, even to the crushing of its merchants and manufacturers, to turn homewards, and from us, the metals that their necessities have sent here? Blind to our position, we are subjecting ourselves to the double drainage of the war with Mexico, and the sooner or later return to England of what we have had from her,—for, in the fall of breadstuffs, and the depression of our great staple, cotton, we see that England *will* have back what she has given us, if she bankrupts or starves her people.

Our country, it is true, is in a position of great strength, and, but for the war in Mexico, impregnable. We have been so enriched by European starvation, that it would be almost impossible to affect us, if we were not our own worst enemies in carrying on a war of conquest and inroad upon a neighbor's territory. But no one commercial country in this world, now so intimately connected, and so rapidly interchanging its products, is wholly independent of another. Sooner or later the revulsion in England must reach us in some form or another. The storm there may not be a storm here, but the ripple of the waves stirred up by it will at least be felt upon our shores. All we can well hope is that they in whose hands is mainly the custody of our currency, will keep it as sound as possible, and as safe as possible, from the innumerable temptations always existing when the government has great loans in market, or promises a great abundance of Treasury paper in the form of scrip or notes.—*N. Y. Express.*

A distinguished Whig of Pennsylvania thus writes to a brother Whig in New York—

In my judgment, the position General Taylor has assumed is the very *best* and *strongest* he could have taken, and any change would but weaken and degrade it. *With Taylor the Whigs must triumph*—without him they will fail. They have their choice—victory or defeat.

New Counterfeit.—A $50 counterfeit on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, has appeared in Pittsburg. It is payable to N. C. Whitehead,—J. G. Blair Cashier, Wm. H. McFarland President. Vignette, a farmer reclining near a wheat sheaf.

From the N. Y. Express.

The Wilmot Proviso in this State.—Two of the strongest so-called democratic counties in this State, Herkimer and Delaware, have, in their county conventions, formally endorsed the Wilmot Proviso.

These two counties gave Mr. Polk more than half of his majority in this State. Whigs at the South should remind their neighbors of this. Anon, all will see that this is a sectional, not a party question.

The Locofoco papers in the South are still exulting over the re-election of Mr. Shunk as Governor of Pennsylvania.—Have they *forgotten* that he gave his sanction to a law making it penal to enforce, within the limits of Pennsylvania, the act of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, with the view of enabling Southern slaveholders to recover their fugitive slaves finding refuge there?

Richmond Whig.

"Revelling in the Halls."—A letter from Gen. Persifer F. Smith to his friends in New Orleans, informs them that he was quartered in the palace of Gen. Lombardini, and enjoying the good things of life, instead of being numbered, as formerly reported, with the dead. He is "revelling in the halls of Montezuma" after this fashion:

"For breakfast he has nothing at all to eat, but chicken, steaks of beef and mutton, biscuit or rolls made of the finest flour, and as to drink, it is impossible for him to get any thing but fresh milk, or fragrant tea, coffee or chocolate. At dinner time his sufferings *is* intolerable. Roast turkeys, huge joints of savory roast beef and mutton, fish from the adjoining lakes, wild fowls of every description, every variety of the tropical fruits of the country, together with Tokay or Champagne wine."

Advertise.—Blackwood's Magazine says: "There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements. The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

PLANK ROADS.

"In company with Geo. Geddes, Esq.," says the editor of the Cultivator, "we lately enjoyed a ride on the Salina and Central square plank road. This road, in constructing which Mr. Geddes was engineer, was completed during the past year. Its length is 15 miles. It is decidedly the most agreeable road to ride over that we ever saw. The carriage glides as smoothly as on the frozen surface of a lake or river. The planks are hemlock; eight feet long and three inches thick, laid immediately on the earth, which is made smooth to receive them. They keep their place without any fastening. On one side of the road there is a good ground track 12 feet wide, made exactly level with the plank, on which carriages turn out, and which in dry weather is a good road. The cost of this road—including both the earth and plank tracks—was $1500 per mile, and it is expected the plank will last eight years. A team will carry double the weight on this road that it will on the common road, and a horse in a light carriage will readily go along at the rate of 60 or 70 miles a day. In sections where plank can be cheaply procured, we have no doubt that these roads will be found profitable."

Plank roads are to become important auxiliaries to railroads. They will become the connecting links between railroads and adjacent villages, on which people will use their own teams. We shall be gratified to see them extensively introduced throughout the country.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 2.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Oats,	30 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8 a 8¼	Sugar, br'n,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton declines, last sales at 8 to 8¼. Flour scarce, and in demand at 4¾ to 5¼. No other change to notice in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 8½ to 9½; Hams scarce at 11½ to 12. Corn dull at 65 to 70. No sales of Flooring Boards; no Wide Boards in market, and some inquiry; no sales of Scantling. Sales of Timber at 4 50, 6 62, and extra at 9 00. Turpentine has gone down to 2 75. 5000 bushels Salt arrived and sold at 30. Shingles in demand at 2 50 to 3 00. A few Red Oak Hhd. Staves wanted. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Rice 4 50 to 5 00.

At Cheraw, no sale of Cotton after the Cambria's news up to Tuesday last; quotations nominal. Bacon 9 to 10. Corn 40. Flour 4 50 to 5 00.

At New Orleans, Cotton 8½ to 9¼.

At Augusta, fair Georgia Cotton 8 cents.

At New York, Cotton has stopped going down, and is a little more firm. Sales at 8 to 10 cents. Sales of 200,000 bushels Corn at 75 to 78. Flour 6 50 to 6 75.

At Columbus, Geo., Cotton 6½ to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 9¼, a decline of about 2 cents since the Cambria arrived. Sack Salt has declined to 1 15. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5 00 to 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 140,992 bales against 128,694 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21—Schrs. Marion from Little River, Leesburg from Philadelphia. 23—Brig Oceola from Fall River; Schr. Emily B. Louder from Newport. 24—Schrs. Monsoon from Philadelphia, Globe from New York. 25—Brig Amanda from Rum Key; Schrs. Alaric from New York, Laura from Shallotte, Sarah Elizabeth from Philadelphia; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 27—Schrs. Harrison Price and J. D. Jones from New York, Wilmington from Baltimore. 28—Schr. General Morgan from Boston, Brig Curaco from do.

Below—Windbound—Brigs Genius, Wayne, Henry Marshall, Tangier; Schrs. Highlander, G. W. Davis, Caroline, Aurora, and one other Schr., name unknown—all for Wilmington.

WANTED,

10 GOOD COOPERS, to whom constant employment will be given and high wages paid.

T. S. & C. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1847. 1w

Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman will copy one time.

Mountain Butter and Cranberries, of superior quality, and in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87-3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. G. Conner, Mr. JOHN S. MAULTSBY to Miss CAROLINE FRANCES, second daughter of Sampson Boon, Esq.

In Salisbury, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. Baker, Dr. H. JAMES, to Miss HARRIET E. BROWN, daughter of Michael Brown. Also, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN M. HORAH, to Miss MARGARET S. BALLARD.

In Lexington, on Wednesday the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, EDWARD H. NORCUM, of Edenton, to Miss LAURA ANN DUSENBERY, eldest daughter of Henry R. Dusenbery, Esq. of Lexington.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 14th ult., by Malachiah Fox, Esq., Mr. WM. H. RUSH to Miss RACHAEL E. STARLING, daughter of Hubert Starling, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, in the 53d year of his age. Mr. Lippitt was a native of Providence, R. I., but had resided in Wilmington since the year 1817. He was for a long time one of the most enterprising and accomplished merchants of the place. For the last six years he was a great sufferer, though a patient one, from a paralytic and apoplectic affection, under which he sunk into the grave.

Wilmington Chronicle.

In Sampson county, Mr. CANNON CAISON, aged 84. Also, Mr. ENOCH VANN, aged 50.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

WANTED,

50 CORDS PINE WOOD, by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner,

IS just receiving a supply of the articles usually kept in his line, among which are the following:—

Soft shell Almonds,	Fresh Currants,
Filberts and Palm Nuts,	Cassia, Mace, & Cloves,
Butter Crackers,	Spanish Cigars,
Water ditto,	Common ditto,
Lorillard's Scotch Snuff,	British Oil,
in bottles and bladders,	Cologne & Rose Water,
Maccoboy Snuff,	Oil and Essence of Pep-
Ginger and Liquorice,	permint and Lemon,
Cochineal and Windsor Soap,	Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

He has also on hand, Cream Ale and Perfect Love Cordial.

He still keeps on hand a large and fresh supply of his own manufactured CANDIES, Lozenges, Peppermint Drops, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Sand, &c. To be found third door from Liberty Point.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87-3w

Carolinian copy.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION AND SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Fayetteville Branch of the Depository of the Baptist Publication and Sunday School Society, will be held at the Baptist Church in Fayetteville, on Thursday before the third Sabbath in November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following are the members of the Board:—Rev. David S. Williams, President; Thomas McDaniel, Treasurer; Rev. J. J. Brantly, Corresponding Sec'y; Gen. A. Dockery, Rev. A. Monroe, P. Taylor, Isaac S. Williams, John McDaniel, and R. McDaniel, Managers. A general attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. M. BEASLEY, R. S.

Oct. 30, 1847. 87-3w

NOTICE.

THOSE having claims against the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Cumberland County for the present year, (commencing the 1st day of October) will present them to Arch'd McLean, Esq., Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville.

Certificates of qualifications from the Board of examination and of having rendered an account of the time taught for the public money, and the number of males and females that attended, with the number of days that each was instructed, will be rigidly required previous to paying orders.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'm.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of next Superior Court. Those residing in Districts where vacancies of committee men are to be supplied, or having other business for the Board, will please avail themselves of this notice.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'm.

Oct. 30, 1847. 87-4m

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of again informing the public that he has on hand at his NURSERY in Randolph county, N. C., some 40 varieties of choice Apple Trees. Price, $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address the proprietor, post-paid, at Newmarket, Randolph county, N. C.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Oct. 30, 1847. 87-3m

☞ All orders left in Fayetteville, with Capt. Jas. R. Gee, will receive attention. Capt. Gee will give any desired information. T. H. F.

Let all who are afflicted with Asthma read the following Letter.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Sir: Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely, as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any, but temporary relief, I purchased about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself as cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

C. D. MAYNARD.

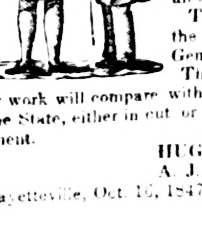
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1846.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

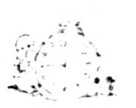
Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Bacon, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York with a fine assortment of HARDWARE in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver L'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Guards; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Spectacles; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Pencil do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold [illegible]; Silver Combs; Silver Hair Ornaments; Plain, Set and Musical Spoons; Beneating Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Cases for [illegible]; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Castors; Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-6m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5000 lbs W. & W. Crushed ditto,
14 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 bales Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

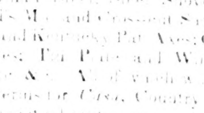
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Tea; Sieves; Saratus; Copperas; Ledger Maddler; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Nails; Mill and Crosscut Saws; Coffee Mills; Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs; Axles; Tar Pots and Wine; Blacking; Tea [illegible] &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 20, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf



CHEAP

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.



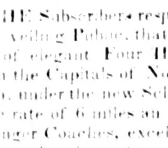
Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
17-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to his place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

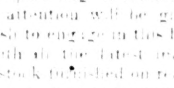
Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Biggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c. kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 61tf



MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

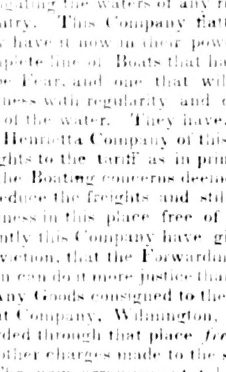
Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-Swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tariton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; blch'd and brown Shirtings; brown and blch'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; 4 apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 28, 1847. 79-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Biggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.
Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.
Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.
Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.
Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.
Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.
Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf




No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co. where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept 26, 1847. 82-tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington, and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

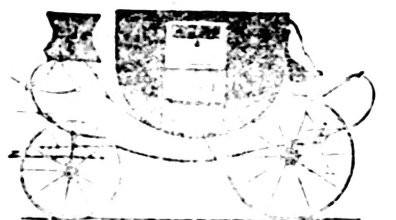
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

A GREAT BARGAIN
IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—
Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, (of a very superior quality,) RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received. Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 50f

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; linen and Drillings; cot Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 24 Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Baize; linen Lawns; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleach shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and Letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors properly authenticated.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 73tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL,** at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1848. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

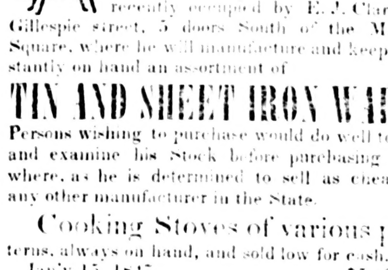
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York, a good assortment of the following GOODS:—

Super French Cloths and Cassimeres,
English and German ditto ditto,
Cashmere de E'Cosse and Muslin de Lain,
Serge de Paris,
De Lisle and St. Catharine Cloths,
Black and colored Alpacas,
4-4 black Satin striped Silk,
7-8 black watered ditto,
4-4 Gro-de-Rhine,
Fancy Plaid and Glazed ditto,
12 and 11-4 Merino and Thibet black Shawls,
Lace and small Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Green Barege,
Ladies' French Capes,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black and white Bobinet Lace,
Silk and Cotton Lace,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
White and Pink Satin,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Black Satin and Silk Vesting,
Cashmere and Valencia ditto,
Sattinets, Jeans and Tweeds,
Red, white and green Flannel,
Green Baize,
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslin,
Prints of all kinds, from 5 to 25 cents per yard,
Sheeting and Shirting of every kind,
Lamb's-wool and Merino Shirts,
Bed Tickings and Apron Checks,
Coats & Hughes' 300 yards Spool,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Canvass and Padding,
Buttons, Pins and Needles,
3 bales black Wadding.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

of every description.

And a great many other Goods too tedious to mention.

Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call soon—East corner of Market Square, or next door to J. Huske & Son, on Green street. As the subscribers are determined to sell out their stock of Goods, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1847. 83 6w

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR, by the barrel or at retail.
1000 lbs BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847 70tf

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER,

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Influenza, Dropsy, Gout, Worms, Head Ache, in [illegible] Cold or wet the Back, Dyspepsia $2 50, &c. which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 25 cents per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE.

Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

Dr. Kuhl: *Dear Sir,* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.
Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-3w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847 75-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

BAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.,* with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cinnamon, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY,

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following is a part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetics; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States, England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Paley; Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddart's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's [illegible]; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First [illegible] Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, of various sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar [illegible]; assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, [illegible] Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, [illegible], Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; [illegible]; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; [illegible] Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to the BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and for some time the assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own attention to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready [illegible].

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of **GOODS**, and would be glad to see their friends or receive their orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES, &c.

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847.

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

A few quarter casks of fine old

London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of the improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2560, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 72tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.